

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9100.—VOL. LVI.

BIRTHS.  
On the 13th instant, at Gravel's Plain, Upper Murray, Mrs. CRAVE E. SMITH, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at his residence, Tamworth House, Tamworth, the wife of Mr. G. L. LAWES, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th June, at the residence of the bride's parents, Canham, ROBERT JOHN, second son of the late WILLIAM KENDALL, of Penrith, to ANNIE, second daughter of JOHN BROWN, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 18th instant, at his residence, No. 17, Union-street, On the 18th instant, at his residence, No. 17, Union-street, Mr. JAMES YATES, native of Thornhill, Dumfries, Leith, Scotland, and many years in the employ of Messrs. Ede, Manning and Co., having an affectionate wife and seven children to deplore their loss. Home papers, please copy.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS  
TO  
WOLLONGONG.—Kiana, THIS MORNING, at 10. MORUYA.—Kiana, THIS MORNING, at 10. CLYDE RIVER.—Kiana, THIS MORNING, at 10. MURRAY.—Hunter, THE MORNING, at 11 a.m. KIANA.—Ulmar, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m. SHOALHARBOUR, Illawong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m. ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PORT STEPHENS Direct.—The BLACK SWAN, to BOORAL WHARF, MYALL RIVER, and NELSON'S BAY, on MONDAY, 5th August, at 9 p.m. Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d. Patient Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8, leaving GOSFORD same day at 2 p.m. Patient Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO MORUYA AND TUROSS.—The BLACK SWAN will proceed to the above ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m., calling at Wollongong.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILL, NEWINGTON, SHIACO, &c.

STEAM TO MURRAY AND DELAVAL, PELICAN, AND CYGNET, or YARSEL, daily.

From PATENT SLIP WHARF, of KING-STREET: To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.

To TYDE—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.

To HUNTER—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.

To MURRAY—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past 5 o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

MR. GEORGE MCKAY took the oath and his seat as member for Orange.

RAILWAY TO BATHURST.

MR. CUMMINGS asked the Secretary for Public Works, "Will the Government call for tenders for the construction of the Great Western line of railroad from Solitary Creek to Bathurst?"

MR. BYRNES stated that the amount voted for the extension from Penrith to Bathurst was £600,000, and the amount expended to the 30th of June last was £554,110 12s. The estimated amount required to complete the railway to the end of No. 6 contract (Rydal) was £375,000, making together £929,110 12s. This was £129,110 12s. in excess of the amount required. The estimated amount required for the remaining thirty-four miles to carry the line into Bathurst was £400,000, making a total of £129,110 12s. still to be provided for the completion of the line into Bathurst. It would be impossible therefore for the Government to call for tenders for the continuation of the line from Solitary Creek into Bathurst until the money should be voted by Parliament for that purpose. (Hear, hear.)

SALE OF NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENTES.

MR. THORNTON asked the Colonial Treasurer, "1. What information can be given as to the sale of New South Wales debentures? 2. To what amount were tenders received or offered, at what rates, and what are the final averages? 3. Did those persons first tendering up to full amount have a preference over persons tendering subsequently, notwithstanding that the tenders were offered more liberal terms? 4. Did the tenders close when the amount required had been reached?"

Mr. MARTIN said that the amount required was £1,000,000, making a total of £1,000,000.

Mr. GARRETT pointed out the large extent of country that had to be traversed before the line could be completed, and urged the Government to make the existing line practicable by the time of the opening of the new line.

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## THE BORDER CUSTOMS' ABOLITION BILL.

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arrive at Ninebells before the school had closed for the day (Friday). Four children were represented in the class-roll as having attended the school upon that day. Upon inquiry I found that the actual number was two, and that the teacher had habitually falsified the school records. As several children were marked as present, although continuously absent, I place no dependence whatever upon the statistics of the school. The teacher, Mrs. Wilton (formerly Miss B. H. Sonnan), admitted that she had made false entries; but remarked that she did not make them of her own accord, but by direction of a person who is officially connected with the school, whose name she declined to give. She further stated that when the school was under the late Denominational Board, at the request of parents, she marked children present when they were absent, so that the school might not be abolished. Apparently, she failed to see the immorality of the practice." He now came to a case with reference to which he felt compelled to give the name, as he should not only read the Inspector's report, but the letter of the teacher himself. It was also due to the hon. member for Eden, because it was in his constituency. He was now speaking of the Bega Roman Catholic school. The Inspector said:—"In examining the class-roll of this school I was led to doubt its correctness from this fact, that no half-day attendances were marked." Hon. gentlemen would see that where these records were correctly kept there would be continually half-day attendances; but knowing that children would occasionally stop or be kept away for half days, and finding no records of that kind, it was a fair presumption that the records had been made up and not properly kept from day to day. "I compared it with the class-rolls of the other schools in the town, and found that two girls, pupils in the Public school, had been represented as attending the Public and Roman Catholic schools at the same time. When the discrepancy was pointed out to the teacher of the Public school, he requested me to wait upon the parents of the children so as to ascertain the truth of the matter. Mrs. Galli, their mother, informed me that they attended the Roman Catholic school, one for one day only and the other for a day and a half. According to the class-roll of that school they appeared to have been in attendance for five weeks in the last quarter of 1866, for three weeks in the first and two weeks in the second quarter of the present year. Mr. Quinalivan, the teacher, admitted that he had made false entries respecting these children, and, in doing so, remarked that if I left to himself he would not have done it. The admission was not made until I handed him Mr. Braine's letter with the certificate from the parents. He also stated that on wet days he had marked children present although they were absent, regarding them as 'morally present.' (Laughter.) I have received the enclosed letters from Mr. Quinalivan since I left Bega." This gentleman wrote to the Inspector upon the subject of the school, admitting the falsification. He said:—"Bega, 18th June, 1867. Sir,—With reference to the attendance of the two Gallis at the Roman Catholic School, Bega, I beg to state that they have been marked present when absent. The master went repeatedly to try and get them to attend, and it was on the strength of that I marked them present. I have marked some present on wet days, regarding them as morally present. (Laughter.) I think you, Mr. Inspector, could see that the marking of the Gallis was not a wilful falsification on my part, and had I not been under influence (influence from which I now desire to be freed) I would never have marked any one present but those in attendance. Should the Council of Education deem this sufficient cause for my dismissal, I willingly submit to their decision; at the same time I wish it to be distinctly understood, as my character is at stake—(daughter)—in this, that I never intended it, I repeat, as a wilful falsification. I am, &c. Signed—F. QUINALIVAN, teacher. P.S.—They attended the school for one or two days, and it was after their admission I marked them, although not in attendance." The teacher of the Public School at Bega wrote thus to the Inspector:—"Bega, 18th June, 1867. Sir,—With reference to your observations upon alleged discrepancy between the class-roll of the Bega Public school, and that of the Bega Roman Catholic school, I have the honour to forward enclosed certificate—I have, &c., signed WILLIAM HENRY BRAINE." The following was the certificate enclosed:—"Bega, 18th June, 1867.—This is to certify that our children, Annie and Dominic Galli, have attended the Bega Public School from 9th April, 1866, to the present date, with this exception, viz.: Annie was at the Bega Roman Catholic school on Monday and part of Tuesday, 12th and 13th November, 1866, and Dominic on Monday, 12th November, 1866—the entire attendance of our children at the Bega Roman Catholic school being—Dominic, one day; Annie, one day and a half. Signed, CHARLES GALLI, SARAH GALLI." Now here was a case in which the teacher of one of these schools was compelled, under the strongest influence that could be brought to bear upon him, to falsify these returns, after the clergyman had, day after day, tried to seduce these children from the Public school against the parents' wish. The teacher then said he was instructed to represent them as present, because, having been applied to by the clergyman, they were considered to be "morally present." Whatever objections might be raised to the new body entrusted with the very important and responsible duty of administering the magnificent grants of Parliament for public education, they could not be blamed for bringing the truth to light in these particular. It would be observed that they had in no way gone about trying to make up a case. In no single instance had they sought to bring forward evidence; the fact he had laid before the House having come forth in the course of that duty they were compelled by law to perform, in order that they might see whether certain schools existed, and to ascertain the state of instruction that existed in them. They had given no orders that any facts of this kind should be sought, the instructions being given to see that the schools existed, and that the Council should be informed of the state of education in those schools. He said in a former part of his address that the Council of Education had been supported by the public in the administration of the Act. The facts he had adduced of so many applications for new schools, applications representing fairly and honestly all sections of the people, was sufficient to prove what he had advanced. But he might go even further than that, and say there had not been any serious complaint made. He did not know of one. The regulations—and he would like to say here that the regulations as well as all the documents issued from the Council were framed by that very able and valuable public servant, the Secretary, of whom it was impossible too highly to praise—were merely passed by the Council. The Council had nothing to do with them beyond revising them. He thought it necessary to say that because he believed that a wrong impression had gone abroad. They were not altered, nor did any member of the Council wish to improve upon them, as they possessed in the person of their secretary, a man of great ability, of varied accomplishments, to draw up the documents they issued. Those documents had been cordially accepted by all classes of the community. The children of the Roman Catholic laity attended the Public schools in the proportion, as he had shown, which the Church bore to the population of the country; and he might say that the cordial and unfeigned support the Council had received from all the other denominations of the clergy, except one, was another proof their popularity. They had not only brought into existence these 57 Public schools, but it was a fact that there were nine Denominational schools which were in the course of being converted into Public schools with the sanction of their clergy. (Hear, hear.) There were also 25 teachers who had applied to be transferred from Denominational to Public schools. [Mr. EGAN: They'd get better pay, I suppose.] They would not get better pay. [Mr. MACPHERSON: They did.] There had been no single application to convert a Public school into a Denominational school. There had not been a single application made by a teacher to be transferred from a Public school to a Denominational school; and he might mention further, that distinguished clergymen had waited upon him and called upon the secretary to the Council of Education to express their cordial desire to co-operate in working out the Act. One gentleman, the minister of a large district, a person who enjoyed the respect of the colony, had waited upon him to tell him that he was anxious to convert the whole of the school under his control into Public schools. (Hear, hear.) He was in a position to say more than this. Only a day or two ago the Lord Bishop of Sydney and a number of his clergy sought and had a conference with the Council of Education. This conference was asked for some days before hand by the Bishop, and the Council required him to submit in writing the subjects he desired to confer upon. He did so, the conference took place, and lasted a whole forenoon, during which time these subjects were fully considered. Amongst others the question which now formed the subject of debate arose; and, as this was a public matter, he felt he had a perfect right to say there, and to speak on the authority of his position as President of the Council of Education—that the Lord Bishop of Sydney, in the presence of the Dean of Sydney and other clergymen, said he had no objection to raise to these books which the hon. member (Mr. Macpherson) objected to. [Mr. MACPHERSON: Not as Church of England books.] The law as it existed laid it upon the Council of Education to define the courses of secular instruction in all schools. It was a thing to be done permissively. They were bound to do it; and the Act provided that the same course of secular instruction which was applicable to Public schools should be applicable to Denominational schools. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member's resolution referred to secular books, and the Lord Bishop of Sydney said he had no objection to raise to those books; therefore, the hon. member did not represent the Church of England in the House. [Mr. EGAN: He never said he did.] The hon. member was in the course of his speech that certain things would not satisfy "us." He (Mr. Parkes) would like to know whether the hon. member belonged to that other Church? The hon. member was a public character, and he thought he had a right to know when he was converted. If, when he spoke of "us," he did not mean the Church of England, not the church of Indians, if there is such a thing. (Laughter.) He believed those books were acceptable to nearly the whole of the population, and he believed that the only body of gentlemen who strongly objected to them were the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. He did not desire to speak with disrespect of them, but he really believed that the objections to the books were confined almost entirely to the clergy. If not, where came it that amongst these children two-thirds were Roman Catholics? Notwithstanding the tremendous efforts made to compel Catholic parents not to send their children to the public schools.

and his friends to have had a large proportion of Roman Catholic children in their schools. Another conference of the Bishops was held with a number of the Government. He (Mr. Parker) had with the honour of being waited upon by Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and amongst other things their lordships laid before him, as a member of the Government, a paper stating what they considered to be absolute conditions for their concurrence in any system of public education. In this paper one proposition was that in mixed schools the Roman Catholic pupils should receive no religious instruction, moral or doctrinal, in common with the children of other denominations. This was one of the things which they said were indispensable. A few days afterwards the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church addressed a letter to the Council of Education, enclosing a series of resolutions which had been adopted at a conference of Roman Catholic clergy. The first resolution was—"That we, the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Sydney, cannot, and will not, accept any series of books for use in our primary schools which shall not have received the sanction of our Archbishop." That the series of school books published by the Christian Brothers, and also the series at present used in the Roman Catholic schools of England, under the Privy Council system of education, having been sanctioned by this Grace the Archbishop, either of those series will be accepted for use in our schools." It would be recollect that in their memorandum the bishops stated that they could not submit to any religious teaching in mixed schools, and it would be recollect the proper authority of their Church objected to the series of books spoken of, and desired to substitute one or other of the two series mentioned in the Vicar-General's resolutions. In all these Roman Catholic Denominational schools there was a large proportion of Protestant children, and the Act which the Legislature passed expressly provided that no child should be refused admission into any Denominational school on account of his parent's creed. As a fact, there were many Protestant children in the Roman Catholic Schools, and as this was interesting to read would to the House a list of Roman Catholic Schools with the proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics in them. At St. Leonards there was a Roman Catholic School, in which there were 71 pupils, 49 of whom were Roman Catholics and 22 Protestants. At Kincumber, there were 44 children in a school, 28 were Roman Catholics and 16 Protestants. At Kurragong there was a school of 65 children, 34 of whom were Roman Catholics and 31 Protestants. At Penrith there were 98 pupils in a Catholic School, 84 of whom were Catholics and 14 Protestants. At Ryde there were 37 in a school, 15 were Roman Catholics and 22 were Protestants. At Richmond there were 101 children in a school, 53 were Catholics and 48 were Protestants. At Windsor, in a school of 150 pupils, there were 130 Roman Catholics and 20 Protestants. At Appin, in a school of 54, there were 36 Catholics and 18 Protestants. At Jamison, in a school of 57, there were 40 Catholics and 17 Protestants. At Stanpield's Hill, in a school of 68, there were 55 Roman Catholics and 13 Protestants. At Grafton, in a school of 40, there were 43 Catholics and 27 Protestants. At Hartley, in a school of 32, there were 20 Catholics and 12 Protestants. At Berima, in a school of 52, there were 34 Catholics and 18 Protestants. At Mittagong in a school of 62, there were 42 Catholics and 20 Protestants. At Narragundah, in a school of 63, there were 41 Roman Catholics and 22 Protestants. At Yass, in a school of 122 scholars, there were 72 Catholics and 19 Protestants. Hon. members recollect that the Roman Catholic Bishops objected to religious teaching, but that the official organ of the Roman Catholic Church demanded that we should substitute for our secular books, which taught the children to read and write simply, which were offensive to nobody, which did not convey any religious instruction, but merely taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar—that we should substitute for them books of one of the series mentioned in the resolutions he had read. Here was a primer, a book for teaching children their ABC—"When you come to school, you make the sign of the cross before you begin your lessons. You make it each time the clock strikes, and when you say your prayers." And this was what the hon. member's motion asked us to do. (Hear, hear.) As far as a resolution of the House could do it, the hon. member would break the law. (Hear, hear.) After all the battle for preserving the best system of secular instruction, hon. members would destroy it all if they passed this resolution. (This (the printer) was one of the books which we were to introduce into these schools in the face of the Bishop's assertion that they objected to the religious instruction! What inconsistency was there in the proceedings of these gentlemen? Then there was the Second Book, the sequel to the one he had just quoted from—in this book, which it was proposed to put into the hands of the twenty-two Protestant children at Hyde, where there were only fifteen Roman Catholic children, were the following words—"When a priest says Mass, he was one come to wait on him, to answer him in the prayers, and to move his book. This is called serving at Mass. Little boys are generally chosen to serve the priest; and when they have to do this they ought to think it the greatest honour that can be done. We should think it an honour to wait upon a king, but God is the King of kings, and when a boy serves at Mass he is waiting upon God. He standing close to the altar, which is God's throne. When he rings the bell, Christ is on that altar, and the angels stand all around it; for they come there to adore our Lord. What are, therefore, a little boy should take to be devout and respectful when he serves at Mass! This was what they were asked to put into the hands of their Protestant children. (An hon. member: It is absurd.) If absurd, why not accept the books the Council gives—the highest class books that could be obtained for money for teaching the rudiments of secular instruction. In the face of the declaration that the Bishops did not wish us to give their children religious instruction, they asked the Council to abrogate the law to withdraw the books which the Council had sanctioned and substitute these for them. He had read specimens of one of these series, and he would now read a specimen of another, from the "Christian Brothers" series. This was the first, or A. B. C. book, and the specimens which he should read were as follows:—"As there is but one God, so there is but one true faith, and the true Church. By the grace of God, I am in this church, where I have the true faith. I should often make the sign of the cross (†), that is, bless myself. I should also learn what that holy sign means, and take care not to make it in too great haste. Even a child like me should make acts of faith, hope, and love. Then I will often say, 'O my God! I believe in thee, and in all thy Church teaches.' (Hear, hear. An hon. member: There is no harm in it!) Perhaps not; but this was what they were asked to put into the hands of Protestant children. Would the hon. gentleman (a Roman Catholic) like his child to be reared in the doctrines of the Protestant faith? The Act provided that no child should be refused admission into a school on account of his religious faith, and this being so, no book should be permitted that gave offence to the religious faith of any child. The Roman Catholic Bishops objected to any religious instruction at all, and yet with marvellous inconsistency they asked the Council to withdraw the books now provided, and substitute these books which certainly ought not to be placed in the hands of Protestant children. The same book from which he had quoted, had the following story:—"A poor girl, lying on her death bed, was visited by two of the Sisters of Charity"—and he begged to be understood that he was speaking with reverential feeling, and with profound respect for those ladies who had done so much good in the world. "A poor girl, lying on her death-bed, was visited by two of the Sisters of Charity. They found her instructed in the duties of religion, and well disposed for the awful passage to eternity. On visiting her a second time, they perceived that her last hour was fast approaching; and one of them having reminded her of it, exhorted her to invoke the Blessed Virgin, whose intercession is most powerful at that trying moment; the poor girl raised her dying eyes, looked at the lady for a moment, and replied, that she had gone to the convent school, where she had been taught to say the Hail! Mary, whenever she heard the clock strike, and that she had continued to do so even when she was selling roots in the market. She then burst forth into the most ardent expressions of consolation which it afforded her, and of the confidence she had that the Blessed Virgin would not now desert her. She died soon after. This was, indeed, a holy practice, and one that cannot be too strongly recommended to young persons. It tends to remind them of death, and to excite their confidence in the protection of the Mother of God. The Hail! Mary, is one of the most excellent prayers we can use. Part of it was brought from Heaven by the angel Gabriel, when he came to announce to the Blessed Virgin that she was to be the mother of God; part of it was spoken by St. Elizabeth, inspired by the Holy Ghost, when the Blessed Virgin went to visit her; and part of it was made by the Church. How beautiful are the words of which it is composed! 'Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for us sinners now, and at the time of our death. Amen.' A child who says this little prayer ten or twelve times in the day, will have said it about one thousand times at the end of the year. I like that poor girl, he were on his deathbed and could reflect that he had said this prayer plausibly 'such a number of times, what consolation would it not afford him? May he not confidently hope that the Blessed Virgin, on whom he had relied so frequently during life, would not forsake him at that awful moment when he will most stand in need of her assistance?" Remember, however, that it is not by merely praying to the Blessed Virgin you can save your soul. It is by leading a good life. But if you pray frequently to her, she will obtain for you, from God, the grace which will enable you to do so. She will obtain for you also the greatest of all graces, a happy death." Now, would his hon. friend the member for Goulburn, who sent his boy and children to school to be taught the rudiments of an English education, like this? He did not question the piety of those who taught this, but he would say that it was not intended by the Parliament of this country, when it passed the Public Schools Act, nor was it intended by the House at the present moment (hear, hear), to enact or sanction that the children who attended the mixed schools, which were thrown open to all, should be taught the rudiments of a secular education in conjunction with religious doctrines. These books did not permit him to read more. There were, moreover, passages in these books which were of a highly seductive character.

taught edition there were places where it could be taught, but this House ought not to teach it. With regard to the resolution before the House he apprehended that it had not deceived anybody. The object of the hon. gentleman's resolution was to restrict the power of the Council of Education to prescribe the course of secular education in Denominational schools. [Mr. MACPHERSON. No.] The hon. gentleman knew well enough what it meant. What did the Act say? The 6th section of the Act empowered the Council of Education "to frame regulations . . . for defining the course of secular instruction." There could be no doubt about that. In the proviso of the 9th section it was provided that all certified Denominational schools shall be subjected to the same course of secular instruction, the same regulations, and the same inspection as may be prescribed in reference to Public schools with such modifications, not being inconsistent with any express provision of this Act, as may be judged to be expedient by the Council of Education. It was very easy to see what these modifications were. If the secular instruction occupied the whole of the time of the children, as it would if the same course were carried on in the Denominational schools as in the Public schools, it would leave no time for religious instruction, and therefore it had been modified so as to leave time for religious teaching. That was the law, and the resolution was aimed at the repeal of that law. He thought he had shown that a great change was urgently needed in the administration of the Parliamentary grants for education. No one of unprejudiced mind would doubt that this Public Schools Act was suited to the complicated nature of things as they existed in the colony. He might even point to the sister colony of Victoria, where a more sweeping measure was introduced into Parliament, and, by being so, failed. The Act in this colony, by reason of its moderate character, had succeeded, and he ventured to say that it had proved a great success. (Hear, hear.) Any measure that had been instrumental in planting fifty-seven schools in seven months where they had not before existed, and had carried the means of education to no fewer than 2300 children, who, without it, would not have had any education at all, was a great and eminent success. (Hear, hear.) If it had not proved so successful there were many reasons and apologies which could have been given why it had not proved successful. The work was great; the measure required great labour and much time, but notwithstanding this, by close application on the part of the Council, the Act had been brought into effective operation. An idea of the labour of the Council may be gathered from the fact that they had held fifty-two meetings, nearly all of them commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continuing till a late hour in the evening. This was a sufficient mirror of the labours of those gentlemen, who received no reward. If the Government had shown that this Act was a great success through the labours of those gentlemen, the House would be slow to lend itself to a motion so mischievous in its design as that before the House. He felt sure that the intelligence which carried through the Act with such triumphant success would watch with jealous eyes any attempt to interfere with it. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) Let the Act go on a reasonable time. So far it had been worked honestly, zealously, and with a sincere desire to benefit the colony, until the end of the year and then institute any inquiry the House might think fit; and he did not think the House would be doing its duty unless some inquiry were instituted. He considered it was the duty of the House, at the proper time, to institute the most searching inquiry, to know how the grants for educational purposes were administered, but it was only fair to ask the House to leave it till that time. If the Act was found to be defective, then cure its defects, but let them not render it valueless by such an absurd act of self-stultification—by adopting a resolution which, if not mischievous in its effects, was on account of the feeble power behind it. (Cheers.)

Mr. MACLEAY thought his hon. friend hardly thought when he moved the resolution before the House, that it would have the effect of giving the Colonial Secretary an opportunity of telling almost the same tale that he had told the people of Kiama, and others more than once. Their attention had been directed to one point, and one point alone. The hon. member had had a repetition of the self-glorification which the hon. Colonial Secretary had been in the habit of indulging himself in for several months past. The hon. member for Kiama had gone over the bill he seemed so proud of, and which, bad as it was, still contained little of what that hon. gentleman originated. The hon. gentleman had taken this opportunity—when a motion of a different kind was before the House—to bring forward a large number of documents purporting to throw blame on a large number of individuals without having the courage to state the names of those individuals. He professed that he was quite ready to do so, but took no notice of the request of the hon. member for East Macquarie.

Mr. PARKES. I will give them now if they are desired.

Mr. MACLEAY. Why did the hon. gentleman not do it when the request was made? He (Mr. Macleay) did not care a fig about them, for every sentence that fell from the hon. gentleman was beside the question now under discussion. All the hon. member attempted to do was to damage the Denominational schools of the colony. If the statistics and information the hon. member gave were as correct as the statement he made with regard to the fifty-seven new schools to which he had referred, they were worth little. When the hon. member endeavoured to explain the position of those schools—with wonderful forgetfulness of the position with which he had started—he showed that instead of being from eight to eighty miles distant from other schools, they were in the majority of instances much nearer, some of them being only two and a half miles away from other schools. The hon. gentleman also wished to show that his system of Public schools had been so successful that applications had been made for Denominational schools. But no man in his senses would apply to such a Board for assistance under the Denominational system! That Board seemed to have expressed an intention, in utter defiance of the Act, to put a stop to the existence of these schools. Considering the manner in which the statement made by the hon. member had been put forward, the want of reliable data, and the unwillingness shown to comply with the request made by the hon. member just as it was, he could not but feel that the Board would be justified in doubting the accuracy of the reports furnished. The hon. member might believe them, but before he (Mr. Macleay) placed so much reliance on them he should like to know what sort of inspectors the hon. gentleman had employed. He alluded to him as the President of the Board, although he believed he was the Board itself just as practically as he was the Ministry. He had heard it said this evening that he had some Mormons among his inspectors, and it had been suggested that it was probable the hon. gentleman might be ambitious to succeed Brigham Young, and that he was paving the way towards increasing the size of the sect of Mormons in this country. That, however, was beside the matter at issue. The question was whether the Board had acted legally in making certain by-laws? He believed the position held by the hon. member was illegal, inasmuch as it was contrary to the intention of the Parliament of the country that the Colonial Secretary should be President of the Board. It would be more difficult to remove the hon. member now than if he were *ex officio* President, because if he were to cease to be a member of the Government to-morrow he would remain a member of the Board, and continue to run a-smack against all Denominational schools. That the hon. Colonial Secretary, who was a despiser of clergymen, and a number of bishops, should in such terms have referred to an interview with the Bishop of Sydney was certainly extraordinary. It seemed to him that a great cause had induced him to break the spirit of those whom he formerly despised. By the law of last session it was determined that certain Denominational schools should be allowed to exist, and have a continuance, and the law of the land ought to be respected. But he maintained that the law was overridden by the regulation of the Council in regard to the use of a book which had been published in the daily paper, but which had not yet been laid on the table of the House. The mode of altering the operation of the Act was extremely inconvenient, and such a construction ought to be given to it as to render it no longer a matter of doubt as to what its future operation should be. He confessed that until very lately he was under the impression that the hon. member for Kiama—who might be regarded as not only the President of the Board, but the whole Board—had a determination to carry out the provisions of the Act in conformity with his idea of what the Act ought to have been, rather than with what the Act really was; and he had believed that the hon. member was determined to carry out the Act so as to punish one particular sect of religious who had particularly opposed the Bill. He should look upon any such feeling as a public disgrace. But he believed that a few days ago the Colonial Secretary had distinctly asserted that that was not the fact, and he was willing to take the hon. gentleman's denial. It was advisable that the provisions under the Act should be perfectly plain, so that no misconception or injury should be inflicted by the operation of the law.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that the House must have been struck by the laconism of the reply which had been attempted to the able address of the Colonial Secretary. The speech of the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee was the very exemplification of feebleness; puerilily followed puerility, and just in proportion as he had been elevated by the colossal grandeur of the speech of the Colonial Secretary, in that proportion had he felt humiliated by the wretched twaddle that had been uttered by the hon. member who had the audacity to put it forward as a reply. At the time the bill was before Parliament, he, in common with other hon. members, had advocated a purely secular system of education, and the time would yet come when the State would initiate such a system as being best suited to the necessities of our condition. He believed that such a system, stripped of all religious incumbrances, would shortly be reintroduced into the Parliament of Victoria and triumphantly carried. The fact was that the enormous lots of secular knowledge could not be inculcated without there being at the same time a recognition of some grand fundamental principle of religious truth. Purely religious instruction should begin at the cradle and be continued to the grave. By the attitude which some clergymen took in reference to this question, they asserted that their dogmas were superior to that intense solicitude and that boundless love which exists in the mother's breast, and which would lead her to inflict nothing but love into the heart of her child. Those clergymen said that children must necessarily become infidels if they, forthwith,

bill was before the House we did not altogether succeed but we succeeded in a large degree—we succeeded in establishing these Public schools—and in abolishing the Boards, and amalgamating them in one, in striking a deadly blow at the withering blight of denominationalism, which scorched everything with which it came in contact. They aimed at a large measure of reform, but they had reason to be thankful that they carried as much as they did, when they regarded the elaborate and extraordinary array of facts that the Colonial Secretary had so impartially laid before the House this evening. Although they desired to make the measure more comprehensive and effective for the purposes for which it was originated, it was gratifying to know that so much had been done under the influence of that Act. These statistics asserted that Denominationalism was in no way effective—that it failed in every sense to instruct the children properly, and it was proved, by the enlightened reports of these inspectors, that it was a failure, and only upheld by the priests of the Catholic Church. The Church of England and the Church of Rome were the enormous influences the supporters of the measure had not to contend against; but it had triumphed the measure had not a single application since the Act came into operation had been made for originating a Denominational school, while fifty-seven public schools had been established on the applications of the people themselves. We had now, too, the Church of England as a body expressing their approval of the Act, convinced of its efficacy, and ready and willing to extend its operation for good. This was an extraordinary testimony to the soundness and wisdom of the measure. The mover of this resolution was doing what the opponents of the measure had been doing all along, testing their opposition upon falsehood, misrepresentation, and fraud. He (Mr. Buchanan) observed, that a lecture was delivered the other day, by the Rev. Mr. W. Sydney (a clergyman of the Catholic Church), and it was reported correctly, he said, that if a child mentioned the name of the Creator in any Catholic school, he was whipped, and if the teacher did so he was dismissed. Surely there was not a man in Sydney who listened to that rev. gentleman, but must have known that this was a falsehood, as it was well known that not only lessons the most beautiful in morality, but others taken from the Holy Scriptures and sanctioned by the Archbishop of Dublin, were used in these schools, and that any Catholic priest might come in at any hour and teach the dogmas of the Church. Notwithstanding this the reverend gentleman stated that a child was whipped for mentioning the name of the Creator of all things. The hon. member (Mr. Mapleson) followed with some amount of misrepresentation and false statement. He ignored the provisions of the Act of Parliament, his motion being to the effect that the Council of Education should not be bound to obey the law, but act according to the dictates of the Catholic clergy, because these schoolbooks that he hated were not set books, but suited Denominational purpose. (Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.) There were not religious but secular books. The law empowered the Council of Education to adopt certain books for the instruction of children in Denominational and Public schools. The Catholic clergy declined to take advantage of these secular books, and said Catholics had books of their own. The Council of Education, with great propriety, resisted this, and insisted upon the operation of the law to the effect that they should use the same books as in the Public schools. If the Council succumbed to this dictation, they would have but a limited existence. As long as public money was voted for schools, the public would have no sectarian interference. He was glad to find that the laity of the Catholic Church were in favour of the Public Schools Act, as he had always believed. Catholic mothers did not want their children merely taught the dogmas and ceremonies of religion, but were naturally anxious that their children should have the educational advantages it was secured by those who attended public schools. This was a triumphant proof that the Catholic laity were not priest-ridden. Let the facts speak, and let it be announced and known that the Catholic laity largely participated in the appreciation of these schools, and that though they had Catholic schools alongside of them, still in many cases they preferred to send their children in the pure atmosphere of the Public schools. The bill had been a great success; wait another year, and we should see that success increased a thousand fold.

Mr. EGAN said that one would suppose the hon. member for East Macquarie to be the most respectable man in the country and that nobody knew anything about him. That hon. member had particularly solicited him (Mr. Egan) to preside at a public meeting where he (Mr. Buchanan) had a large "draw" from the very people he was now running down, and who he (Mr. Egan) believed kept the hon. member. He did not know what the hon. member had received for his speech. He had appeared frequently as the apologist of the Government. He (Mr. Egan) didn't know the amount he got for his speech, but he knew the amount he had got for many things. The hon. member (Mr. Buchanan) was aware of his (Mr. Egan's) knowledge of those facts.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Before he goes any further, I desire that I know anything about these things, and I desire him to the statement.

Mr. SPEAKER said the debate was irregular.

Mr. EGAN: What I state I can prove at any minute, but I am not going to drag the names of people before the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Ah! take care I don't prove something against you that will astonish you. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER called hon. members' attention to the question before the House.

Mr. EGAN proceeded to express his opinion that the statistics quoted by the Colonial Secretary were falsified. The teachers of the Public schools left nothing undone which could damage the Denominational schools, thinking to please the Colonial Secretary by so doing. He complained that there was a strong anti-Catholic spirit among hon. members, and that very little toleration was shown to the Catholics.

Mr. FORSTER said he addressed himself to the question with considerable diffidence, because he had some doubt whether the triumph of the principle he held on this question was not obtained at some sacrifice of Constitutional principle. He thought, for many reasons, that it would have been better if the House had gone into committee to consider these resolutions in their integrity. It was not only the duty of the House to see that the intentions of the Parliament in passing the Act were carried out, but also to see that the Government did their duty in accordance with their constitutional position. So far as he could see, the hon. the Colonial Secretary acted at the same object as he (Mr. Forster) did, for he was travelling in the same road as the hon. gentleman, only a very long way behind him—(hear, hear, and laughter)—but it was his duty to see that that object was carried out legally. He had gone through the Regulations, and he must confess that he could not see anything very objectionable in them. With regard to the constitution of the Council of Education, he thought too many gentlemen occupying official positions had been placed upon it. He thought the intention of the Legislature was entirely destroyed when two members of the Ministry and the Speaker were appointed to it. The independence of the Board was entirely destroyed by having so many official persons upon it. For his part, he should have preferred to see the Act administered directly by the Government, so that it might be directly responsible to the House. At present the Colonial Secretary was the Board, and at present the Speaker had too nice an idea of his delicate position, and his duty to that House to occupy an independent position at the Board. The House had a most important duty to perform in taking care that the Council of Education, in framing the Regulations, had not gone beyond the spirit of the Act. They were bound, also, to see that the Government had not trespassed upon the powers conferred upon them. In looking at the 6th and 7th sections of the Act, he thought the Council was fully empowered to frame the regulations which they had made, and he must say that he thought the Colonial Secretary had completely vindicated the Board in this respect. The Act contemplated the formation of two kinds of schools, Public schools and Denominational schools, and the power which the Council of Education possessed was almost sufficient to obliterate these latter schools altogether. For himself he should prefer a strictly secular system of education in operation. As the Government had full power to prescribe the course of secular instruction in Denominational schools, it seemed to him to follow, as a necessary consequence, that they had power to define all books to be used in Denominational schools during those hours which were devoted to secular instruction. He regretted, however, that the language of the resolution was so ambiguous, and that the word "ordinary" had been used instead of "secular." He thought his hon. friend would fail to induce the House to agree with his resolution, on the ground that the Government had exceeded its powers. Still, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the tendency of these Regulations was to obliterate Denominational schools, and absorb them under one secular system. As much as he was in favour of a secular system of education, he desired to see it established by legislation and not by regulation. He wished this not because he loved secular education less, but because he loved constitutional liberty more. He was of opinion that the House did not do its duty in passing the Public Schools Act in so hurried a manner and with so many defects. If that Act had been more precise, the House would have been spared the present discussion. He could not, however, vote for the present motion, because he did not think it would meet the difficulty. The dangers of the course taken by the Government presented themselves strongly to his mind. Hon. members were following a course which had become common, in handing over to the Government the carrying out and interpretation of Acts which involved changes almost of an organic kind. They had armed the Government with ambiguous powers, and a duty which they would have been creditable to hon. members to discharge they were leaving to the Government to perform in a manner neither creditable to them nor the country they governed. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Dr. LANG, seconded by Mr. EGAN, the debate was adjourned until after the Government business on the following day.

The House adjourned at eight minutes past 11, until 3 o'clock on the following day.

the extension of the same remains in repairing or constructing a pier at Kurnell.

Mr. Forster to ask the Colonial Secretary.—When will the papers relating to the employment of special constables in pursuit of the bushrangers Clarke, in the Southern districts, be laid upon the table?

Mr. Burke to move.—That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing.—1. The amount expended or contributed by the Government during each year, from the 1st January, 1865, to the present time, in the purchase of seed, or of roads, bridges, embankments, or other public works, in consequence of floods in the electoral districts of West Maitland, Hunter, East Maitland, Morpeth, and Lower Hunter. 2. An estimate of the loss sustained by the suspension of the traffic of the Great Northern Railway, from the like cause, in the same period.

Mr. Parkes to move.—That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve to instruct the whole, to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to authorise the appointment of members of the Executive Council to be members of a Federal Council of the Australian colonies.

Mr. Martin to move.—That the petition, presented by him on the 23rd July, from certain inhabitants of Albury, in reference to Border duties, be printed.

Dr. Lane to move.—That the petition, presented by him on the 26th instant, from William Tyler, be printed.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Mr. Lucas to ask the Colonial Secretary.—What steps have been taken to reconstruct the Fish River Creek Bridge, which has been carried away by the late floods?

Mr. Lucas to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—Whether he has received a report from the officer for the District of Mudgee, with reference to the re-construction of the bridge over the Coogeebung River at Rytonstone; if so, how long will it be before the reconstruction will commence?

Mr. Forster to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—What steps have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, in carrying out the proposal for constructing a harbour at refuge at Port Essington?

Mr. Forster to ask the Colonial Secretary.—1. Was any relief afforded by the Government to sufferers by floods in the districts of Blandwood or Araluen, or adjacent districts? 2. What was the nature of such relief? 3. Was the relief specially applied for; and by whom? 4. Through whom, or by whose agency, was the relief distributed? 5. What precautions were taken to prevent fraud or abuse of the public charity? 6. Were the services of any of the force, or of magistrates, employed or consulted in the distribution?

Mr. Forster to ask the Colonial Secretary.—What steps have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, towards the relief of sufferers by floods upon the rivers Manning, Hastings, and Macleay?

Mr. Garrett to ask the Secretary for Lands.—Was the Crown Lands Agent at Goulburn instructed by the Minister for Lands (or, if not by whom) to charge Thomas Coscaon, farmer, of Milbang, with the travelling money and expenses with reference to the improvements in his conditional purchase at Milbang, at Goulburn, on the 10th July instant?

Mr. Garrett to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—1. What amount of money has been paid per month as salary to Mr. William Christopher Bennett, Commissioner for Roads, from June 1st, 1866, to June 30th, 1867? 2. What amount of money has been paid per month to Mr. William Christopher Bennett, Commissioner for Roads, as travelling allowance, from June 1st, 1866, to June 30th, 1867?

Mr. Roberts to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—When the formation of the road down the Bungarong Mountain, for which this House, last session, voted the sum of £1000, will be proceeded with?

Mr. Roberts to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—Are the Government aware that the bridge on the main Southern Road, known as the Murdering Bridge, near Natal, was carried away by the late rains. If so, when will the reconstruction be proceeded with?

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Mr. Buchanan to move.—That in the opinion of this House, the lands known as the Church and School lands, should be without delay sold by public auction, and the proceeds vested in the Council of Education for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Public Schools Act. 2. That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause such steps to be taken as may result in carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Mr. Thornton to ask the Colonial Secretary.—Whether the Government will instruct the Colonies Australia in the town of Bathurst, or whether they would assist public subscription for that purpose, according to the usual custom in such cases?

Mr. Thornton to ask the Secretary for Public Works.—Whether it is the intention of the Government to extend the telegraphic line, so as to connect Grenfell, Echu Creek, with the main line?

FLOODS RELIEF FUND.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY, pursuant to adjournment, the Working Committee appointed by the Central Committee in connection with the Floods Relief Fund met at the Sydney Exchange at 12 o'clock—the Rev. A. H. Stephen in the chair. Amongst the other gentlemen present were—Mr. J. Dawson, the Rev. Thomas Smith, the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Philpot, Rev. Dr. Lang, and the Rev. S. C. Kent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Rev. S. C. Kent paid in collections amounting to £211s. Paid in by the Rev. A. H. Stephen £32 19s. 4d, including £20 from the Rev. John Dwyer, chaplain of the Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph—being surplus proceeds of an excursion. It was intimated that the members of that Guild had already contributed, individually, to the Fund. The Rev. Mr. Stephen also handed in 44 12s. 3d., collected at St. Thomas's Church, Mudgee, by the Rev. P. Bally from a few who had not already subscribed in other forms. The Rev. Thomas Smith notified that sundry articles of hardware had been contributed by Mr. William Worthington, the churchwarden of St. Barnabas. St. Luke's Sunday-school had also contributed £3 2d.

Mr. Fiddington, the treasurer, read two letters, received from Penrith District Committee, respecting the assistance received through the Central Committee. On the motion of the Rev. S. C. Kent, seconded by the Rev. Thomas Smith, £10 of contributions forwarded from Goulburn were ordered to be sent to Araluen, in accordance with the special desire of the donor of that sum—the Bishop of Goulburn. A letter was also read from the district of East Maitland asking for further grant of potatoes and oats, and forwarding a progress report, giving information respecting the position of sufferers in that district. A letter was also read from Mr. Deane, the honorary secretary of the Windsor Committee, forwarding resolution adopted on the 17th instant—desiring Central Committee to leave the distribution to freeholders to the discretion of the District Committee when the circumstances were of a distressing character. The letter contained a request for a grant of flour, beef, tea, and sugar. The Ladies' Committee at Windsor applied for another grant of clothing for women and children. It was stated the clothing sent was all expended, and that numbers of "down river cases" were coming in. On the motion of Dr. Lang, it was resolved that the distribution of seed should be left absolutely to the Windsor Committee. Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Son forwarded an invoice of useful clothing to the value of £100, being in accordance with instructions received from the hands of Mr. Anthony Hordern, sen., of Melbourne, and in terms of an order from that gentleman upon Mr. A. Hordern, jun., of this city. This donation was ordered to be sent to Windsor, and £150 to be expended in warm clothing for women and children in that district. £300 was then ordered to be expended for the Hunter district, in the following proportions—£150 for West Maitland (£50 out of it for the Wollombi), £50 for East Maitland, £50 for Morpeth, and £50 for the Lower Hunter.

On the motion of the Rev. THOMAS SMITH £50 was ordered to be expended in the purchase of clothing for the Richmond district.

The following supplies of provisions were voted—10 tons of flour and 20 tierces of beef for Windsor; 5 tons of flour and 10 tons of beef for Raymond Terrace; 3 tons of flour, 10 tons of potatoes, 300 bushels of oats, and 10 tierces of beef, for East Maitland; 10 tons of flour and 20 tierces of beef for West Maitland; 3 tons of flour and 10 tierces of beef for the Wollombi; 3 tons of flour and 10 tierces of beef to Morpeth; and, lastly, 2 tons of flour and 10 tierces of beef to Richmond.

Mr. PIDDINGTON read a report from the Morpeth Relief Flood Committee, dated the 19th of July, relative to amount of losses sustained. The report encloses a variety of statistical information.

A discussion ensued on the question as to the propriety of making money grants in the distressed districts, but nothing definite was done; the Rev. Thomas Smith giving no ice to that he should bring the matter forward at the next meeting.

The treasurer of the Working Men's Institute, Balmain, handed in the sum of £20 2s. 3d.—proceeds of a benefit given in connection with that institution.

The meeting adjourned till Friday morning next at 11 o'clock.

SUGAR FROM BEETROOT.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir.—In order to answer the numerous applications made about the "Beetroot," its mode of cultivation, &c., I think it advisable to draw the attention of those who feel interested in the matter to an article published in the last *Sydney Mail* (Saturday, 20th instant), headed "Land." It contains all the information required.

I have ascertained from a gentleman who has grown the "sugar-beet" on rather a large scale in the colony—J. M. Manning, Esq., of Penrith—1st. That the yield of root per acre is about 26 tons by the ordinary process; 2nd. That in rearing the seedlings in winter he is convinced that the yield can be brought to 190 tons for the acre.

The percentage of saccharine matter at home is 11% per cent. But I am inclined to think that owing to the dry nature of our atmosphere we shall obtain more.

I have already explained that the beet seed not be worked immediately after gathering; on the contrary, keeping it will concentrate the saccharine matter, the aqueous substance contained in the root drying fast as soon as the plant is out of the ground.

The machinery required for the manipulation of from 15 to 20 tons sugar a week, will cost, *made here*, from £400 to £450.

I believe the above will satisfy the many inquiries made on the subject. It is my intention to call a meeting in a few days, in order that we may determine steps to take to distribute judiciously the small quantity of seed we possess, and devise the best means of testing this new industry I have advocated.

Hunter's Hill, Monday, 22nd July.

JULES JOUBERT.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir.—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 11th instant, in which a lecture had been delivered at the St. Leonard's School of Arts, North Shore, by the Rev. Mr. Creemy, on the above subject. The paragraph was couched in such ambiguous language that both the lecture and the lectures to which it is said to have been "darned" with faint praise.

In the first place, the lecture was one of the most successful that has ever been delivered at the institution, the building being crowded in every part. The lecture had spared no pains in masterly narration, and the illustrations which covered the walls evinced a care and attention to detail highly creditable.

There was but one expression of pleasure and entertainment throughout a very crowded room. No charge.

Yours, &c.,

EDDIES "CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND WESLEYAN RECORD."

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There was but one expression of pleasure and entertainment throughout a very crowded room. No charge.

Yours, &c.,

J. MOLLOY, M.P.S.L.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir.—Allow me to suggest to the Medical Board the advisability of placing the dispensing chemists of this colony under a supervision, similar to that employed in England or Ireland, or even in the sister colonies; and so in some manner obviate the distressing circumstances which sometimes happen.

If something like that was instituted, I feel convinced that several so called chemists could not stand.

I remain Sir, your &c.,

J. MOLLOY, M.P.S.L.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir.—The following is the financial statement of the Church Missionary Society, for the year ending March 31st, 1867.

Yours, &c.,

EDDIES "CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND WESLEYAN RECORD."

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.  
Felicite Irving (a), 360 tons, Captain Millman, from Brisbane 21st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Little, Miss Thorne, Messrs. Pung, Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Challenor, and 16 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co. agents.  
Liberator, ship, 400 tons, Captain Voller, from the Downs 17th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. C. Cuttler, and Aitken. Leamington, Dickson, and Co. agents.  
Lota, barque, 472 tons, Captain M. W. Barber, from New York 1st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cuttler, and Aitken. Leamington, Dickson, and Co. agents.  
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Empress of India, ship, 766 tons, Captain W. Lawson, from Liverpool 12th April. Passengers—Messrs. J. Crain and W. Ferguson, Lorimer, Marwood, and Home agents.

## DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

City of Sydney (a), for Hobart Town.  
Wanganella (a), for Melbourne.  
Ballina (a), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.  
Darlinghurst, Ethiopian, for Shanghai; Canada, for South Australia; Tinnoo (a), for Maryborough; Florence Irving (a), for Melbourne.

## CLEARANCES.—JULY 23.

City of Hobart (a), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town.  
Passenger—Rev. Mr. Syme, 3 sons, 3 daughters, and 3 children, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Mardon, and 1 in the steerage.  
Ethiopian, ship, 839 tons, Captain Foulke, for Shanghai.  
Cassowary, ship, 215 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton.  
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Islands, Passengers—Rev. Mr. Minns, Mrs. Minns, Mrs. W. H. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ropakill, Miller, Reuse, Robson, and I in the steerage.  
Wongs (a), 44 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne.  
Passenger—Miss Thornt, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. J. Challock, John, James, Williams, Wilson, Barnett, Turnbull, Captain W. H. Sawyer, and 22 in the steerage.

## COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 23.

Numba, from Sydney, 100 tons, Captain Weller, 24 bags oysters; Ferry, from Mary River, 100 tons, Captain Weller, 24 bags oysters; Hirondele, from Wollongong, with 130 tons coal; Grattia, General Wool, Namey, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coal; Willi, 24 bags coal; 17-579 pieces iron, 351 bags lumber, late; 24 bags coal; 17-579 pieces iron, 351 bags lumber, late; 24 bags case kerosene oil, 200 cases oil, 80 cases 122 packages prepared corn, 57 packages, Oats.  
Liberator, 4 bags hardware, 10 bags maize, 22 bags packages; Ferry, from Mary River, 100 tons, Captain Weller, 24 bags oysters; Hirondele, from Wollongong, with 130 tons coal; Grattia, General Wool, Namey, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coal; Willi, 24 bags coal; 17-579 pieces iron, 351 bags lumber, late; 24 bags case kerosene oil, 200 cases oil, 80 cases 122 packages prepared corn, 57 packages, Oats.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 23.  
Tinnoo, Lola Monte, Fred S. White, for Macleay River; Ayber, Grattia, Namey, Namey, for Newcastle.

## IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

Lota, from New York, 400 tons, Captain J. H. Brothers, and Co.; 1600 cases lumber, 100 bags oil, 100 bags maize, 40 bags oysters; Daniel, King, and Co.; 23 packages; J. Levick (a); 21 hides; 100 bags maize, 17-579 pieces iron, 351 bags lumber, late; 24 bags case kerosene oil, 200 cases oil, 80 cases 122 packages prepared corn, 57 packages, Oats.  
Liberator, 4 bags hardware, 10 bags maize, 22 bags packages; Ferry, from Mary River, 100 tons, Captain Weller, 24 bags oysters; Hirondele, from Wollongong, with 130 tons coal; Grattia, General Wool, Namey, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coal; Willi, 24 bags coal; 17-579 pieces iron, 351 bags lumber, late; 24 bags case kerosene oil, 200 cases oil, 80 cases 122 packages prepared corn, 57 packages, Oats.  
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ASTRONOMICAL REGULARITY FOR JULY 24TH.

Object. R. Ascension. Declination. Rate. Sets.

SUN..... b. m. a. b. m. a. b. m. a.

MOON..... 1.54 12-0 N. 7.40 a.m. 0.32 p.m.

MERCURY..... 9.11 22-02 E. 0.04 a.m. 0.34 p.m.

VENUS..... 6.58 22-02 E. 0.04 a.m. 0.34 p.m.

VENUS..... 10.22 21-02 E. 0.04 a.m. 0.34 p.m.

JUPITER..... 22.34 10-18 S. 0.04 a.m. 0.34 p.m.

SATURN..... 13.2 14-55 S. 0.04 a.m. 0.34 p.m.

URANUS..... 1.5 14-55 S. 0.04 a.m. 0.34 p.m.

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GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

## The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

IN THE ASSEMBLY, yesterday.

Mr. GEORGE M'KAY, member for Orange, took the oath and sat.

Ministers, in answer to questions, said that £729,110

beyond the £600,000 voted would be required to take the Western line to Bathurst; until this amount was voted, tenders could not be called for; and that the Government had no information relative to the sale of land.

The Western line beyond the advertisement published in the *Times* by the Oriental Bank Corporation, and an extract from a letter sent by the manager of that institution to the branch here.

Petitions were presented from Albury in favour of the Intercolonial Customs agreement; and from William Tyler, praying that the 10 per cent. contract-motivit withheld by the Government might be paid to him.

Mr. MACLEAY remarked that the motion was directed to one point alone, whilst the Colonial Secretary's speech had embraced the whole subject.

He thought the motion asked for nothing more than was reasonable, and the contract of the Intercolonial Customs agreement.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the House go into committee on Friday next, to consider the propriety of voting £2000 for an electric telegraph line to Grafton or to the Clarence Heads. Such a line would be of very great importance in order to communicate with other places in the event of wrecks upon the coast.

Mr. MARTIN said it would be exceedingly inconvenient if the House should, on the eve of a financial statement, pledge itself to so large an expenditure not having had prior inquiry or upon the solicitation of a constituency.

After some debate, in which Mr. GARRY, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. HARRIS, Dr. LANG, and Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favour of the motion; and Mr. STUART, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CUMMINS, and Mr. LLOYD spoke against it, Mr. ROBERTSON replied, and the motion was put and negatived or division by a majority of 25 to 14.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House ordered the production of the papers relating to the power of the GOVERNOR to exercise the prerogative of mercy independently of the concurrence of the Executive.

The instructions of the GOVERNOR bind him to consult the Executive, and to take the opinion of the Judge, in all cases involving human life. With him, however, the QUEEN has lodged that prerogative which exclusively belongs to the Crown, namely, to decide whether or not a capital sentence shall be executed. It was not intended that this discretion should be a mere form.

While surrendering the safety of the British subjects to a Colonial Legislature and an Administration so remote from the United Kingdom, there is a great trust reposed in the representative of the QUEEN to watch and restrain the operations of both. Were a Governor bound by the advice of his Executive, he might become the helpless instrument of their will. Against his own sense of right, and indeed the clearest interests of the Empire at large, he might give up to death those who in his own conscience he felt were entitled to his protection. It is true that, in the exercise of prerogative, in opposition to the advice of his Ministers, he is instructed to record his reasons and to transmit them for the consideration of the QUEEN. His Ministers have also a remedy if they think proper to adopt it, should refusal seem to them to compromise their dignity or the safety of the State, and that is to resign. Their business, however, is to give their best advice, and, having done so, to leave the final responsibility where it has been deposited by the Crown. Except the function of the law has assigned them, they have no more to do with the disposal of a life than any other citizens.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the debate was adjourned to to-day, and the House adjourned at eight minutes past 11 until 3 o'clock to-day.

Mr. FORSTER thought it would have been more convenient if the House had been asked to go into Committee to consider these Regulations. He objected to the mode in which the Council had been brought into the discussion.

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Mr. FORSTER's motion of the position of a Governor is, no doubt, very stringent. He has on more than one occasion recorded in a very decided form his idea of the relation of the GOVERNOR to his Council, and the automation functions which pertain to his place.

The GOVERNOR to his Council, and the automation functions passed by the Council of Education, the Denominationalists laboured under the following disabilities—First, the difficulty and almost impossibility of forming new Denominational schools; second, no grants for building or repairing schools unless vested in the Council of Education; third, the denial of assistance towards furnishing Denominational schools, whilst the certificates might be withdrawn from them for want of sufficient funds; fourth, the appointment of the schoolmaster by the Council and not by the GOVERNOR.

Mr. MARTIN said it would be a great relief to the community if the GOVERNOR could be compelled to record his reasons and to transmit them for the consideration of the QUEEN.

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SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.  
IN EQUITY.  
BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, Primary Judge.

His Honor gave judgment herein. The suit was brought for the purpose of settling aside a sale of land and houses, and effects to defendant by a person named Shepard, whose estate was sequestrated shortly after such sale. Also to have a lease of certain property from defendant to the insolvent, and to have an injunction against such sale, declared void as against the consent of the parties. The bill contained likewise the usual prayer for accounts, &c. His Honor made a decree as prayed; costs to be paid by the defendant. This judgment will appear *in extenso* in a future issue.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.  
IN LIVELY.

Monday, 23rd day of July, 1867.  
The Court will sit Wednesday, the 25th day of September, at 10 o'clock (instead of Monday, the 23rd day of September, 1867), for the purpose of hearing the appeal of the committee of the person in the matter of Mackenzie's How.

[Signed.] ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
John F. HANRAN, A.P.C.  
ALFRED CHEENEY.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.  
Certificates of conformity were granted to Joseph Poole, Joseph Huff, William Kearns Watson, William Henry Wilkinson, James Hartwell Williams, Alexander Black, and William Griffin.

His Honor took time to consider his decision upon the applications of George Von Meyer and William Everingham.

The applications of James Fitzgerald, Alexander Robson, Henry Moon, and Richard K. Randolph, and Charles C. Finch, were adjourned.

The application of John McLean and Edward John Corner were struck out, the inventors not being in attendance, nor any one on their behalf.

In the matter of Andrew Lorking's application for a certificate, His Honor delivered judgment as follows:—

When the application for a certificate was first in the hands of the Commissioner, he directed that it be sent to the attorney-general, and the insolvent was then summoned to appear before him, and was ordered to pay 2s. damage. In Hartwell's case, Mr. Clayton v. Dewar, proceedings under the Tenants' Act, warrants were granted to the complainants, to lie in the office seven days. Three persons were fined respectively £10, £10, and £10. In the case of the insolvent, the same master came on again before me, and the insolvent was examined by me, and his solicitor declining to put any question to him or to offer any remarks in explanation of the evidence formerly given in this case, or of the proceedings of record in this insolvency.

The petition for the voluntary surrender of this estate was dated (as were the two affidavits accompanying it) on the 3rd October, 1866, and the order for sequestration was made the same day. The estimated value of the total assets was placed at £195 7s. 6d., whereof £195 7s. 6d. was available for unsecured creditors. The total debts and claims were £187 17s. 6d., of which £720 was alleged to be secured; £977 10s. as unsecured, and £176 7s. as disputed claims.

On reference to part D of the schedule, the amount of £278 was paid into court, and the balance £116 13s. as contracted in 1864, the further amount of £600, 1d. as contracted in 1865, and the balance in 1866, besides an unknown amount of indebtedness to the crew of the schooner *Thane of Fife* not ascertained. On the faith of this sworn valuation, the administration of this estate was treated as requiring three weeks, but the insolvent, who had no further claim to be realized, and the official securities, were sold at Canterbury, two doors and one window, of the value of £55, the property of William Redman.

THE RENTER.—Messrs. Chapman, Dangler, and Day have been summoned for bench duty on Wednesday.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

Wednesday, 24.—At 10: William Parkinson, Edward G. and Thomas T. Walker, John Robins, James Atkinson, first at 11: John Hampton, adjourned single. At 12: Mr. W. H. Groom; Warwick—Mr. G. D. T. T. Walker, second; Mr. W. H. Walsh; Northern D. T. T. Walker, third; Thomas Parkinson, Alexander Gray, junior, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert K. Waters, single, George Hart, Saturday, 27.—At 11 (in chambers): Mr. Sydney Hay, Cora, & Co-operative Company, to settle draft and report under order of Supreme Court, 21st July, 1867.

CERTIFICATE OF HEARINGS.

Thursday, July 25.—After 11: Charles Cramer Finch.

Friday, 26.—At 12: Charles Flory, Samson, Jeremiah Finn, Theophilus W. G. and J. G. Smith, Henry Arkle Smith, David Joseph Crowley, Thomas C. Lark, John Lark, Richard John Kimber, Ernest Williams, Thomas Delohery, Henry Joseph, William Henry Purvis, John Walton, Adam Dowse.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.  
BEFORE their Worship, the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Armitage, Bosc, Pinkey, Dangler, and Macdonald.

Officer of the Watch, adjourned, one day, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock (instead of Monday, the 23rd day of September, 1867), for the purpose of hearing the appeal of the committee of the person in the matter of Mackenzie's How.

[Signed.] ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
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THE RENTER.—Messrs. Chapman, Dangler, and Day have been summoned for bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.  
BEFORE the Water Police Commissioner, and Mr. M. Levey.

Two persons, in custody, for drunkenness in the streets, were fined, one £1s., the other 2s., with the usual alternative of imprisonment.

The Court was occupied all day in hearing evidence in the charge of murder against Michael Murphy. Prisoner was remanded to the Gaol, and the Commissioner adjourned the trial to the Quarter Sessions for stealing from premises situated at Canterbury, two doors and one window, of the value of £55, the property of William Redman.

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GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT WESTERN LINE.

WEATHERBOARD TEMPORARY STATION.

Arrangements having been made with the contractors for the removal of the station from the Weatherboard, on and after the 22nd instant, the Commissioner for Railways has authorised to collect from all persons using the said line the following rates, which are published for general information.

JAMES BYRNES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18th July, 1867.

TABLE OF RATES FROM SYDNEY TO WEATHERBOARD.

PASSENGER RATES.

Between Sydney and Weatherboard, 1st class.... 16s. 9d.  
Ditto Penrith and Weatherboard, ditto.... 7s. 7d.

Parcels one penny per lb. Excess luggage half this rate. Minimum rate 2s.

Horses and vehicles 4d per mile. Dogs one-halfpenny per mile.

GOVERNMENT RATES.

Classified as per Government Railways General.

Between Sydney and Weatherboard:—

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class.

Ditto between Penrith and Weatherboard:—

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class.

Goods at per ton.... 12s 3d. 18s 4d. 21s 6d. 33s 9d.

Ditto between Penrith and ditto:—

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class.

Goods at per ton.... 12s 3d. 18s 4d. 21s 6d. 33s 9d.

Minimum rate 2s 9d.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18th July, 1867.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

WEATHERBOARD TEMPORARY STATION.

The following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

By proclamation, "the locality on the portion of the road from Sydney to Belford, which road is intersected by the River Hunter, at White's Falls, is declared to be a ferry, at which toll shall be demanded, levied, and taken, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 2 Wm. IV., No. 12."

AT PRESENT.—Mr. Daniel Alexander Byrne, to be a surveyor of the Crown Lands; and Mr. G. Philbin, to be an overseer of roads; and Mr. J. J. Duffy, to be an overseer of roads.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The following have been accepted:—William Gunn, for fencing; and Alfred and Steward, for furniture and fittings, telegraph repeating station, at Wentworth.

PRE-EMPTIVE PURCHASES.—His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council, have agreed to pre-empt the following lands:—

Between Sydney and Weatherboard, on and after the 22nd instant, the following rates, which are published for general information, will be charged:—

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**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of the late Mr. HENRY SUTTON, of Redfern, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to move from Tarban Creek, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at three (3) o'clock precisely.

**FUNERAL.**—The Friends of Mr. JOHN DONGAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, TIMOTHY; the procession to move from his residence, Norton-street, Glebe, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock precisely. J. & R. BANSLOW, Undertakers, No. 22, Glebe-Point.

**FUNERAL.—LOYAL ROSE OF AUSTRALIA.**—The Members of the above Lodge, together with the Masters of the various Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the departed Brother, Captain JAMES FERRIS, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m. Members to MEET at the Hall at half-past 2 sharp. JOHN SMITH, N.G.; V. DOOLAN, Secretary.

**FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Captain J. FERRIS, late of Eddy Manning and Co's steamers, are invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, No. 12, Pitt-street, Pitt-street, TOMORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.**

**A USTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.**—Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne. Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000. Premiums taken at lowest current rates.

Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or elsewhere.

Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.

Medical Expenses—Dr. J. C. Cox.

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